Overview of the 2011 FDIC National Survey of Unbanked and Underbanked Households

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Background

Objectives and statutory mandate

FDIC household survey

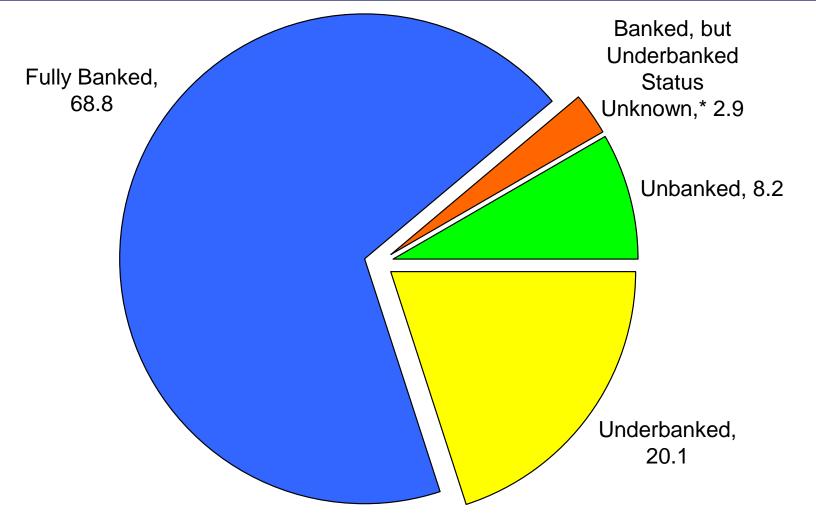
- Administered in June 2011 as a supplement to the Census CPS to nearly 45,000 households (84% of CPS respondents)
- Designed to yield estimates of the number of unbanked and underbanked households; their demographic characteristics, and the reasons why they are unbanked and underbanked
- First survey administered in January 2009 and released in December 2009

FDIC bank survey

Results scheduled to be released in 2012

Banking Status

Distribution of Household Banking Status



Notes: Percentages are based on 120.4 million U.S. households. Percentages may not sum to 100 because of rounding. * These households are banked, but there is not enough information to determine if they are underbanked.

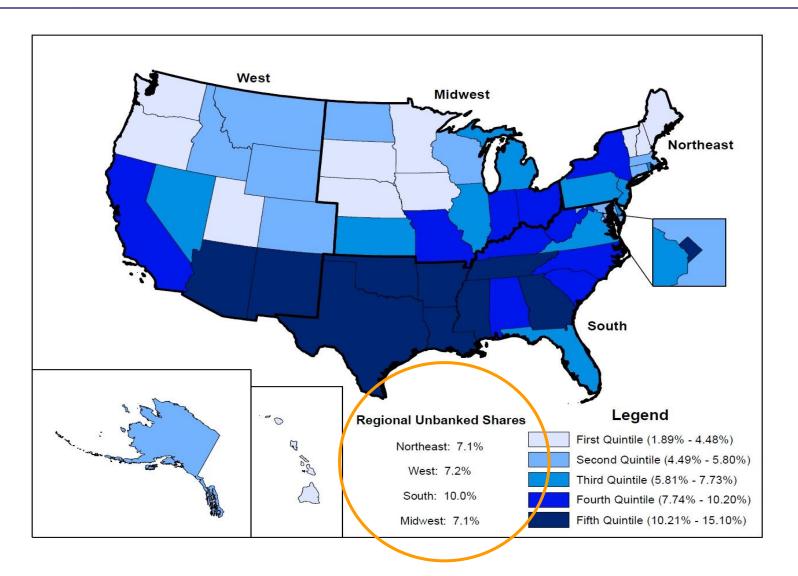
Revised Underbanked Definition

	Timing of Use	
AFS	2009	2011
Non-Bank Money Orders		
Non-Bank Check Cashing	Used at	Used in
Payday Lending	least once or	
Pawn Shops	twice a year	year
Rent-to-Own		
RALs	Used in the last 5 years	
Non-Bank Remittances	Not included	

Unbanked and Underbanked Rates for Select Groups

	Percent	Percent	Percent
Select Demographic Groups	Unbanked	Underbanked	Fully Banked
All households	8.2	20.1	68.3
Blacks	21.4	33.9	41.6
Hispanics	20.1	28.6	48.7
Foreign-born noncitizens	22.2	28.9	45.8
Unemployed householder	22.5	28.0	47.5
Income below \$15,000	28.2	21.6	47.6
Unmarried female family households	19.1	29.5	48.4
Under age 24 householder	17.4	31.0	49.7

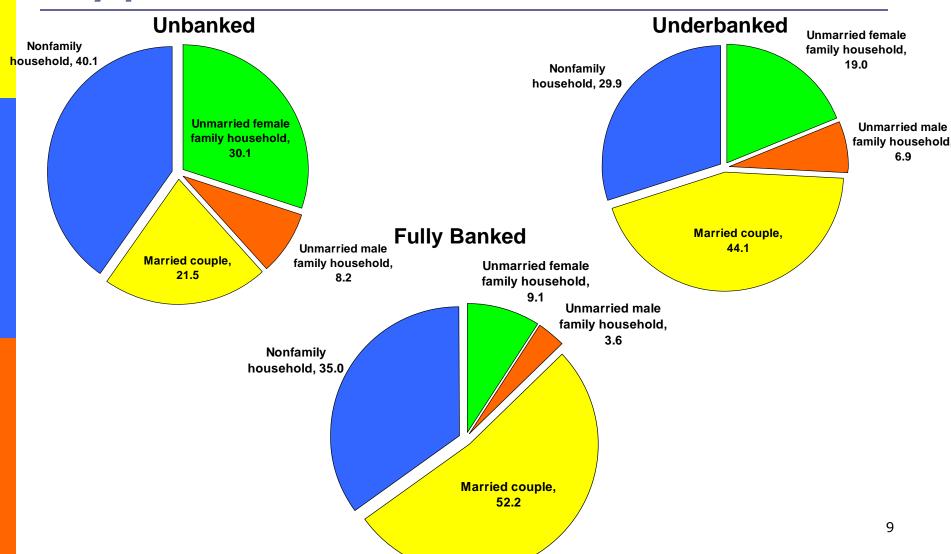
Unbanked Households by Region and State



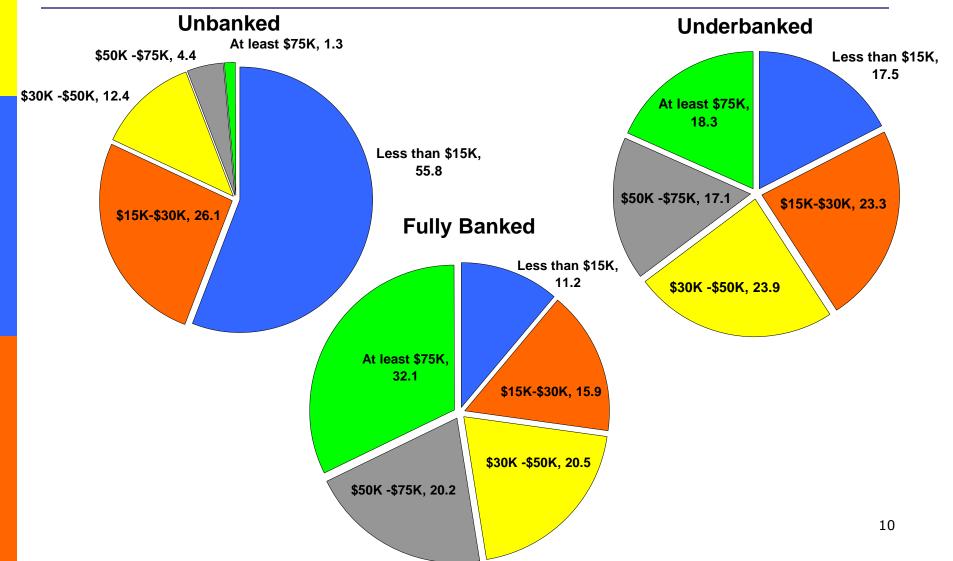
Household Composition by Banking Status

- There are stark differences between the unbanked and banked
- Along some dimensions, the underbanked seem to be a blend of the unbanked and fully-banked populations: race, age, family type
- Along other dimensions, the underbanked seem much more similar to the fully-banked: employment and income

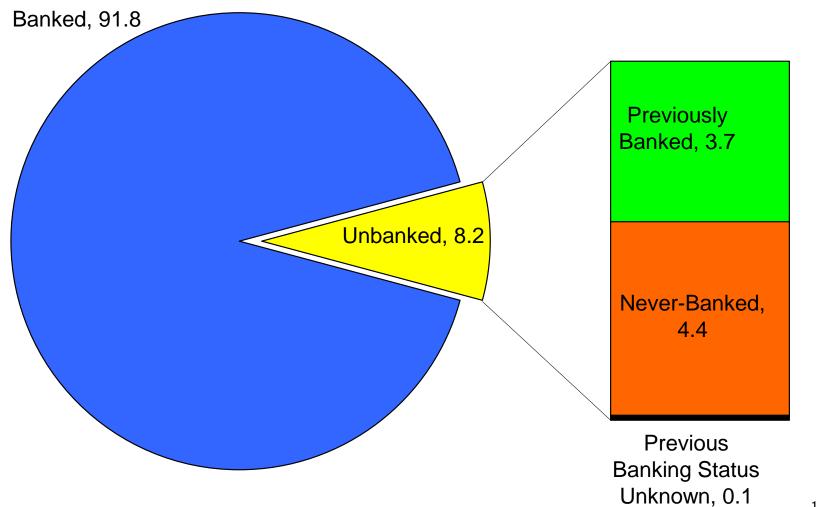
Distributions by Household Type



Distribution by Income

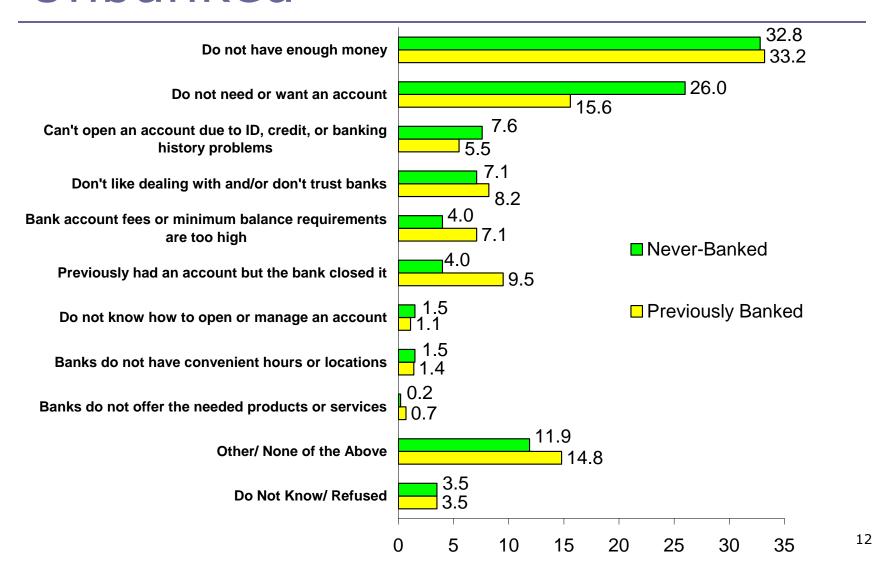


Previous Banking Status of Unbanked Households

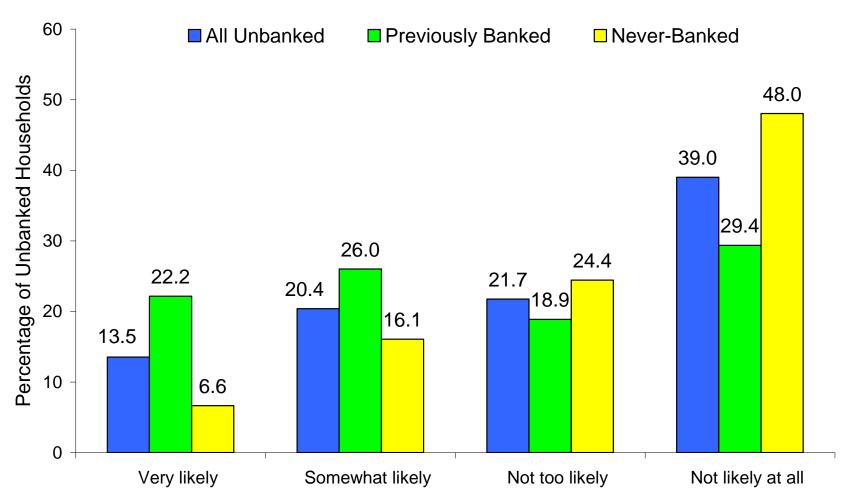


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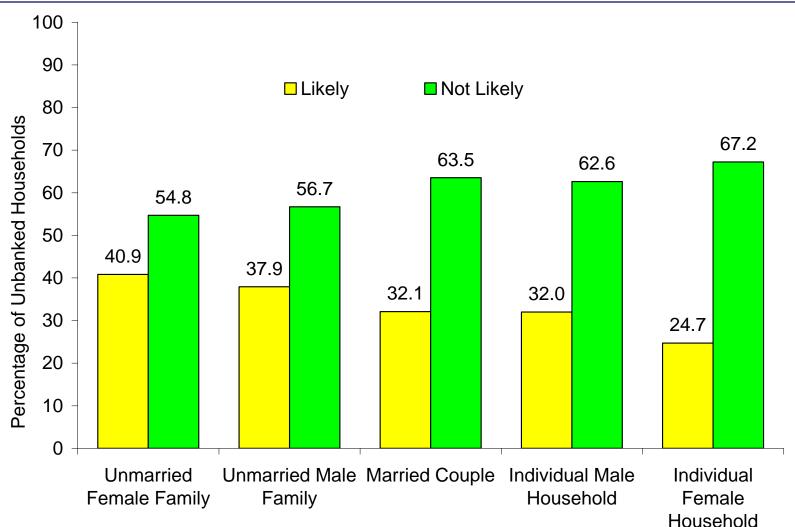
Main Reason Households are Unbanked



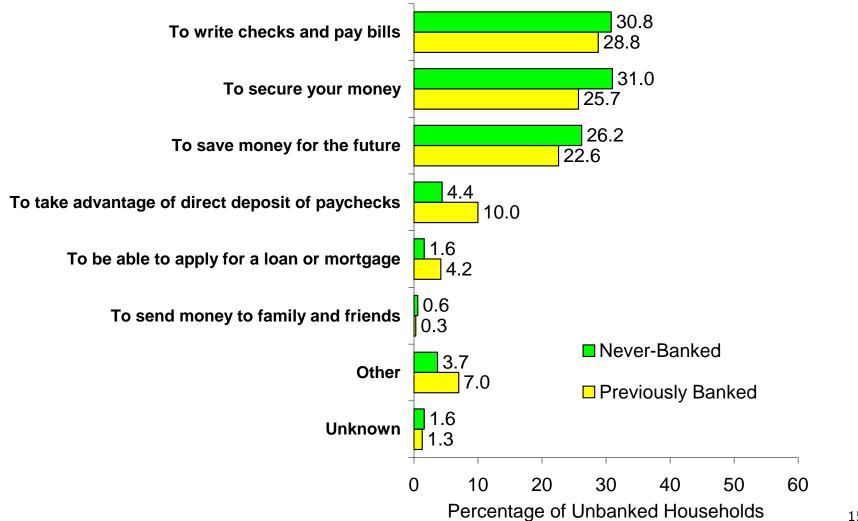
Unbanked Households' Likelihood of Opening Account



Unbanked Households' Likelihood of Opening an Account by Household Type

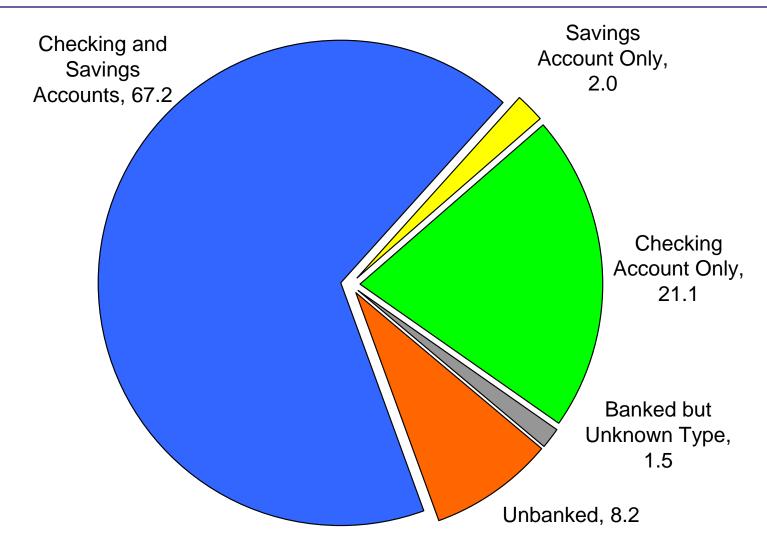


Unbanked Households' Reasons for Wanting to Open an Account

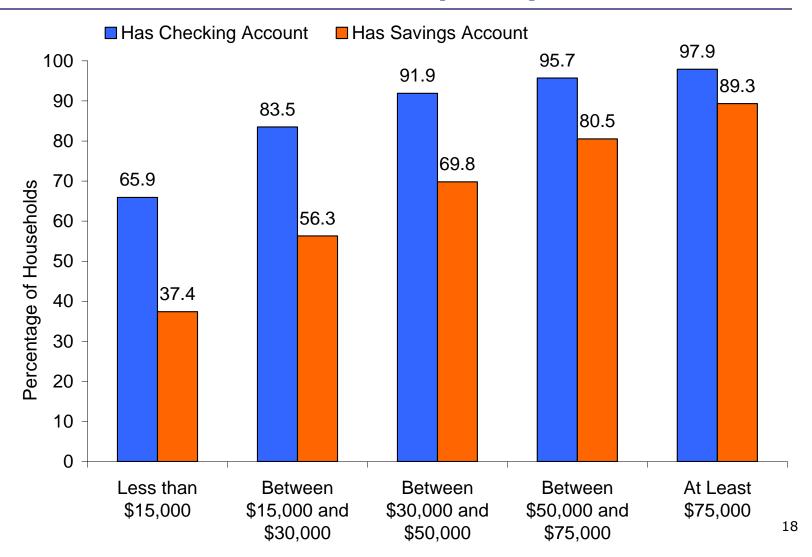


Types of Bank Accounts Owned by US Households

Account Ownership

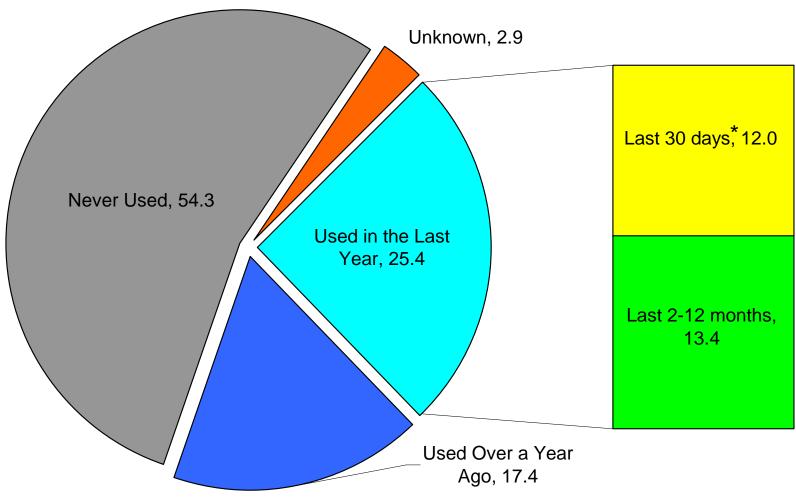


Account Ownership by Income



Use of Alternative Financial Services

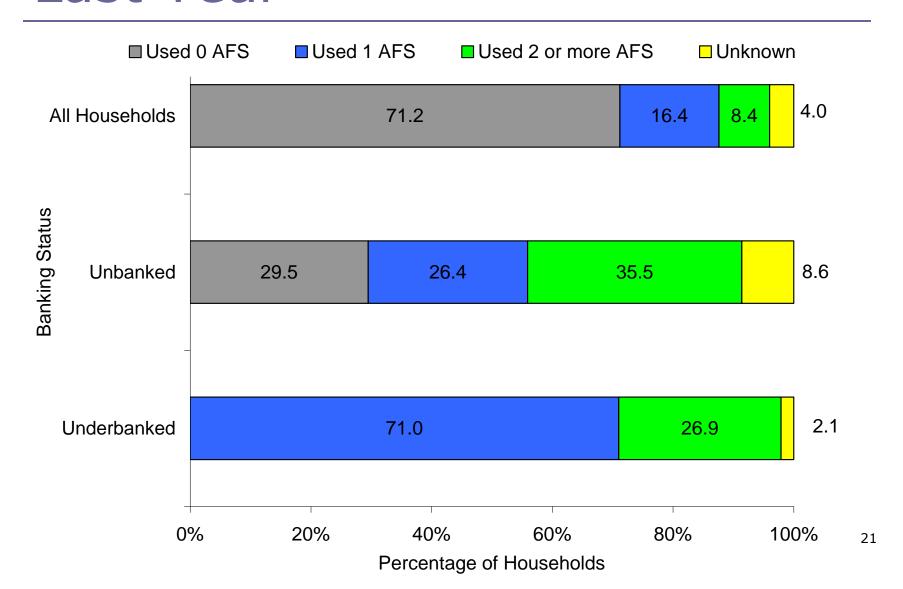
Timing of AFS Use



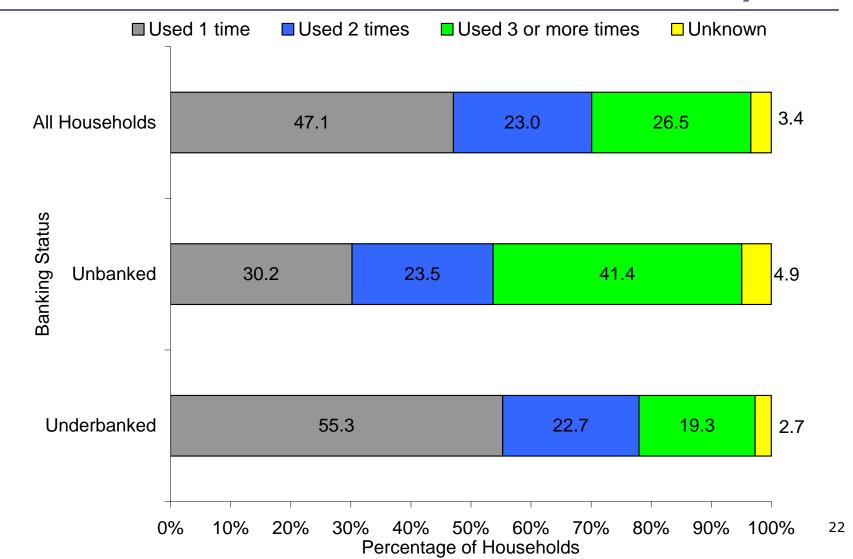
Notes: Percentages are based on 120.4 million U.S. households. Percentages may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

*The AFS included in this measure are non-bank money orders, non-bank check cashing, non-bank remittances, payday loans, and pawn shops. Households were not asked whether they used rent-to-own agreements or RALs in the last 30 days.

Number of AFS Used in the Last Year



Number of Times Transaction AFS Used in the Last 30 Days

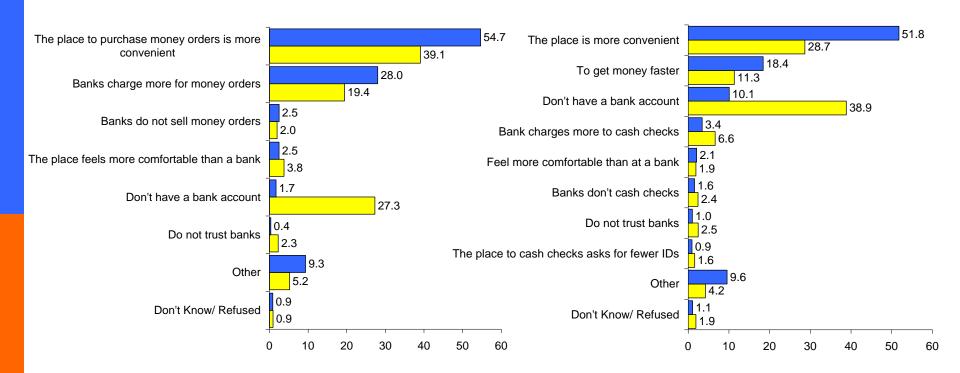


Reasons Households Use AFS – Transaction Products



Non-bank Money Orders

Non-bank Check Cashing



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Notes: Percentages based on unbanked and underbanked households that have ever used each product. Percentages may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

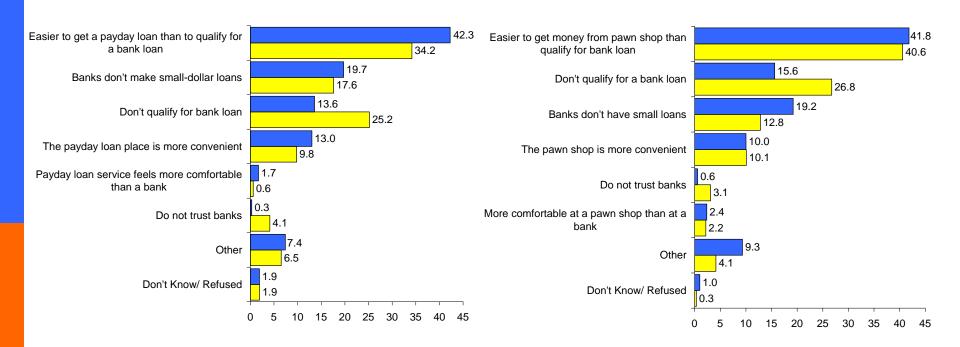
Reasons Households Use AFS – Credit Products

Unbanked

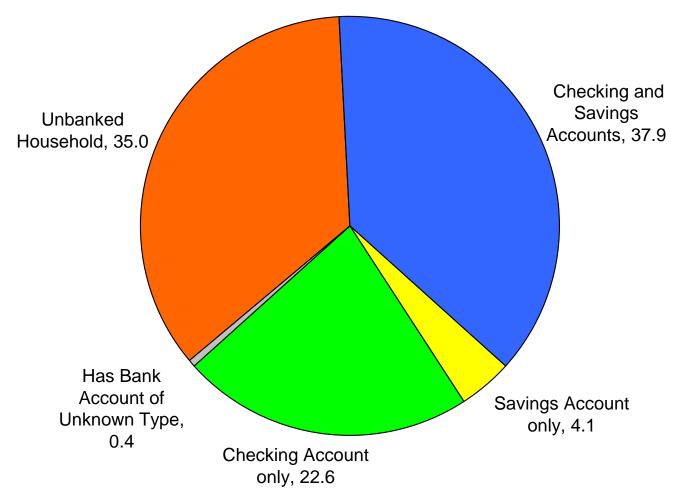
Underbanked

Payday Lenders

Pawn Shops



Households That Used Multiple AFS by Account Type



Notes: Percentages are based on 10.3 million households that used 2 or more AFS in the last 12 months. Percentages may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

 Understanding segments better might increase the efficacy of economic inclusion strategies

 E.g., unbanked Hispanic households use AFS more actively than any other racial ethnic group (52% used AFS in the last 30 days), but 30% use no AFS

Having a bank account does not guarantee long term participation in the banking system

- Half of all unbanked households had an account previously
 - Nearly half (48.2 percent) of these report they are likely to open another
- Almost one-quarter of fully banked households used AFS in the past

Experience with banks appears to have more positive perceptions of having an account and rely less on AFS

- E.g., unbanked households that previously had an account are more likely to see value in being in the banking system:
 - More likely to open an account
 - Less likely to say "I don't want or need an account"

Banks might need to more clearly demonstrate the value of an account to AFS users

- AFS users perceived non-bank services to be more convenient, faster, less expensive, or to present lower barriers to qualification
- E.g., mobile technologies that allow remote deposit capture might alter check cashing equation

Thank you